

In the county schools. Several years later he entered mercantile business which, in connection with managing a farm in Breckinridge county, he has conducted with ability and success to the present time. His home is at Irvington, where he is universally respected and considered an active and progressive citizen. At the age of 20 he married Miss Lydia Hensley, of Hardinsburg, and they lead an ideal home life.

In politics Mr. Jolly has always been a Republican, but while always fulfilling the duties of a citizen he has never been known as a politician. In 197, however, he was unanimously chosen by the Republicans to make the race for the State Senate in the Tenth Senatorial district against Hon. David R. Murray. This district gave Bryan a majority of 750 in 1896, but so strong was the confidence of the people of this district in the ability and integrity of Mr. Jolly that, in spite of a Democratic landslide in other parts of the State, he was elected by 500 majority. In all the trying days of the legislative session which followed Mr. Jolly was active in opposing the vicious measures introduced by the Democratic majority. He was one of the most energetic opponents of the Goebel law and has ever since its passage been one of the strongest advocates of its repeal. He was present all through the session of 1900 and worked hard to stem the tide which resulted in the theft of the State offices by the Democrats. On June 17 last he was nominated for Congress. Since then he has been forced to spend much of his time at Frankfort urging the enactment of a fair election law and has thus not had the usual opportunities for a canvass. He is certain to receive the entire Republican and Brown Democratic vote and his chances of election are very bright.



HON. HARVEY S. IRWIN, FIFTH DISTRICT.

Harvey S. Irwin, the Republican candidate for the National House of Representatives in the Fifth District, was born December 10, 1844, in Highland county, Ohio. His father, Samuel Irwin, whose parents were Presbyterians of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born in Mayaville, Ky., but grew up in Highland county, Ohio, where he had subsequently made his home. His mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Alexander Morton, was born near Charleston, S. C., and was a near relative of the Peytons and Alexanders of that State and Georgia. She removed with her parents to Ohio in her early girlhood and was reared in Ross county in that State. Among the near relatives of the Irwin family were the late United States Senator McDill, of Iowa; Judge Lyle Dickey, chief of cavalry on the staff of Gen. Grant, and Mrs. Wallace, wife of Gen. Wm. Wallace, who was killed at Shiloh.

Harvey S. Irwin was the youngest of a large family of children, three of whom besides himself are now living—John G. Irwin, a resident of Iowa; Rev. Jared D. Irwin, of Princeton, Ky., and Mrs. Emeline E. Burke, of Carlsville, Ky. After graduating from the high school at Greensfield, Ohio, he began at the age of 17 to study law. The Civil War, however, was then beginning, and he soon abandoned his studies to enlist in the Union Army. In the early part of 1863 he assisted his cousin, Maj. William S. Irwin, in raising a regiment of artillery, in which he was appointed a Lieutenant. In order to hasten the equipment of troops for the field, his company and others enlisted at the same time consolidated with another regiment. As this consolidation gave the new regiment too many officers, the Colonel procured his transfer to a special corps in the regular army, in which he served till the close of the war.

He then came to Louisville, where he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar. In 1866 he married Mrs. Mary J. Libby, of that city, where he has ever since made his home. In 1868 he was appointed assistant internal revenue assessor in charge of the important legacy and succession tax division. On his retirement from that office he was appointed deputy clerk of the United States District Court, a position he held till 1873, when he resumed the practice of law, devoting himself largely to the settlement of estates and similar lines of work and in a few years built up a lucrative business. In 1881 he was made chief Deputy Collector of the Fifth District. On his retirement from that position he resumed the practice of his profession. About this time he was largely instrumental in founding the Home and Savings Fund Company, the most successful building and loan association in Louisville, and has practically been its manager ever since. The successful manner in which he carried that useful institution through the trying period from 1893 to 1896 demonstrated his fine business capacity and learned judgment. To the management of that company and to fire insurance interests much of his time has of late years been devoted.

In the conduct of private affairs, as in official positions, he has alike been true to every trust and has gained a hold on public confidence that has secured him a large public following as well as a host of private friends. A staunch Republican since boyhood, he has always taken the active interest which a patriotic and conscientious citizen should take in all movements designed to promote the welfare of his city, State or country.

In 1870 and again in 1879 he was the nominee of his party for Representative in the State Legislature, and in 1886 he was the nominee for County Judge. As in each case he was running before a constituency in which the Democratic majority was overwhelming, he was defeated as was expected, but the large vote he received testified his personal popularity and the vigor and effectiveness of his canvass. In 1894 he was a prominent candidate for the Congressional nomination in his district and in 1895 at a delegate convention in which all the thirty-two counties of the Railroad Commission District were represented he was made the candidate of his party for Railroad Commissioner, although his name had not been mentioned in that connection previous to the assembling of the convention. Notwithstanding the fact that three years previous the district had given 18,000 majority for the Democratic candidate, like a true soldier assigned to duty, he went to work regardless of the odds against him, visited every county in the district, speaking in every one many times and often three times a day, and speaking not only for himself, but for his party and for every candidate on the ticket. By his fair, candid and vigorous presentation of the issues of the campaign, he helped his party ticket greatly, carried the district for himself by over a thousand majority and gained fame throughout the State as a campaign orator. He served as Railroad Commissioner from December, 1895, to December, 1899, and his fairness and justice to all who came before him in that capacity were never assailed in a single instance. He was unanimously nominated for re-election by his party convention last year, but met the usual fate of Republicans who ran that year against the Goebel law.

In April last, at a delegate convention of the Republican party for the Fifth District he was unanimously nominated to represent the district in Congress. Widely known throughout his district and liked and esteemed wherever known, Capt. Irwin has the united support of his party, of the Brown Democrats, and of a large element of business Democrats who desire good government and a continuance of prosperity. He is making a close and active canvass in country and city and when the election is over his name will be added to those who have worthily represented the Louisville district in the National Congress.

HON. W. McD. SHAW SIXTH DISTRICT.

William McDonald Shaw, Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, was born in Kenton county, Ky., on a farm near the town of Independence in 1859, and is consequently 41 years of age. His father is Judge Lafayette Shaw, who for years has been a prominent Kenton county man and a well known lawyer.

William McDonald Shaw received his academic education in Hughes High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, a school which has sent forth into the world many



HON. W. McD. SHAW.

who have since become well known both in business and professional life. He received his collegiate education at Centre College, Danville, Ky., and at Princeton College, from which last institution he was graduated in 1882. He received his legal education in the Cincinnati Law School, from which he was graduated in 1884.

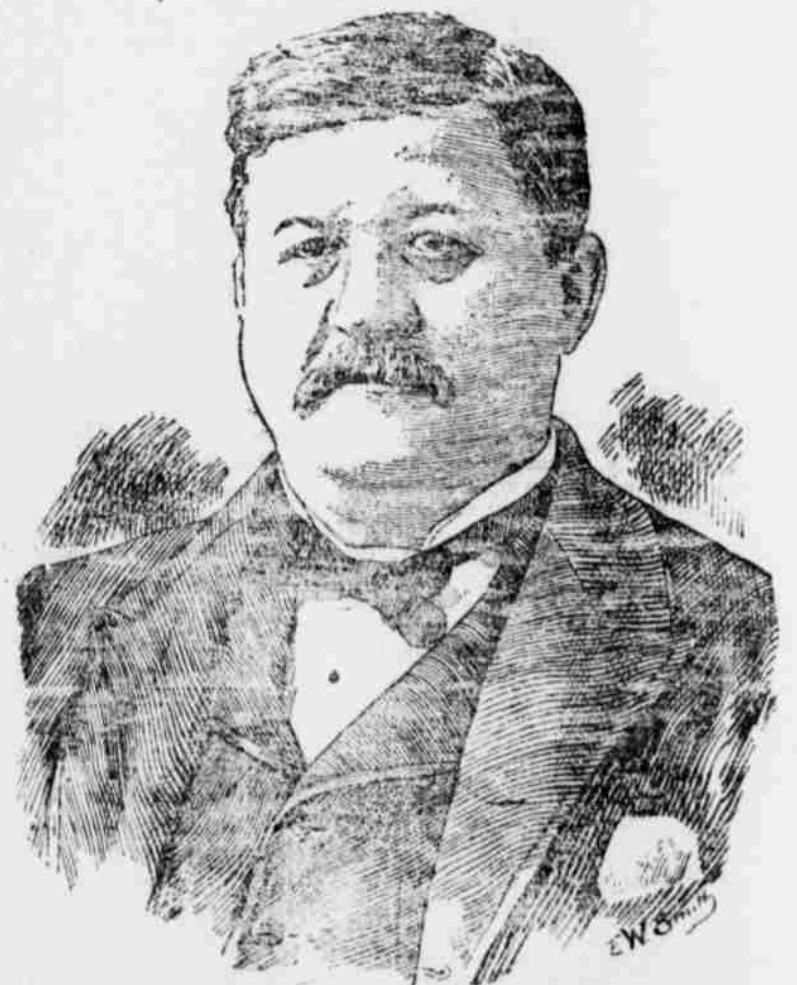
Mr. Shaw at once began the practice of law at Covington. From the start he was a most successful practitioner. His prominence at the bar caused his nomination on the Republican ticket for County Attorney of Kenton county, which was at that time Democratic by from 1,800 to 2,000. He was elected by a comfortable majority. From 1891 to 1893 he was Assistant United States District Attorney of Kentucky under President Harrison's administration. In 1893 he was again pushed to the front, and to the surprise of every one made a successful race for City Solicitor in the city of Covington. In 1895, he was re-elected City Solicitor by a majority of 600 votes. At the expiration of his term of office in January, 1900, he had a large clientele.

Mr. Shaw was not a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, but was compelled to accept the nomination much against his own wishes and solely by reason of the fact that he was considered the most available man in the district. The Sixth District convention elected him as its standard-bearer by a unanimous vote, no other name being presented. There is no doubt but that he will be able to poll a much larger vote than any one else who could have been named.

The success which has attended Mr. Shaw's political contest is all the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that Kenton county and the city of Covington are largely Democratic, and that Mr. Shaw has always been an active, earnest, hard-working Republican. He has, however, the happy faculty of urging his own views without giving offense to those who differ with him. He has for years been a leader in the battle for Republican supremacy in the Sixth District. He has many warm, earnest friends, who show their devotion by hard, active work in his behalf.

Mr. Shaw is a cultivated, agreeable and attractive gentleman. He has had not only the advantage of a thorough education but of wide travel. He is at home wherever he may be, and readily accommodates himself to his surroundings. He is a good conversationalist, and those who have any dealings with him are quickly made to feel perfectly at home. During the many years of his official life he has discharged his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner, and his official actions have never been criticised, but have always received the highest praise and commendation. Mr. Shaw is also a student and well informed. He is an orator of no little ability; he has a strong, clear voice and his delivery is graceful and manner dignified.

Mr. Shaw has a wife and child and is most happy in his family relations. He is in every way thoroughly qualified for the office which his friends have selected him for, and if elected he will undoubtedly do honor to his district and city.



HON. RICHARD P. STOLL, SEVENTH DISTRICT.

For the first time, a Republican is almost certain to be chosen to represent the Seventh (or Ashland) District in the National House of Representatives.

It is fortunate for the country that the change in the political sentiment of this district comes when the Republican party has for its candidate a man who will be in all respects an ideal representative; a man of the people—no better, no worse; known, respected, honored and loved by all; a man without an enemy, respecting alike the rights of the lowliest and the mightiest, wishing well for all, and, therefore, deserving and receiving the good wishes of all.

Richard P. Stoll was born in Lexington in 1851, and will soon reach the half century mark. But people, however young, who know him never think of classing him as an old man. For thirty years he has been popularly known among men of all classes as "Dick" Stoll, a familiar designation likely to follow him through life.

His father, the late George Stoll, was one of the most popular men who remained in this community during the War of the Rebellion and the years following, although during all the trying times coming after the close of the war he held the position of Commissioner of the United States Court, and was called upon to preside at many preliminary trials in the Klu-Klux days, in which the prosecutors and accused were bitter political enemies.

Though the writer was a mere boy at the time, he was impressed with the fact that however hot the blood of lawyers grew during the progress of many such trials before him when that court had heard testimony and argument and rendered his decision all acquiesced. Everybody believed that a fair hearing had been given and an honest judgment rendered. And the writer will never forget the impression made upon him by an "un-reconstructed rebel" and Democrat, who in the latter part of the sixties, discussing the court of the day, said: "Well, boys, if I am ever tried for my life I hope you will so arrange it that George Stoll can sit as Judge in the case."

George Stoll was a sturdy German, born in Philadelphia, of parents who had only just left the Fatherland to make a home in the New World. Apprenticed in early life to a Quaker, his education and training made of him a simple, fair, honest, just and liberty-loving citizen.

The son has followed closely the example of his father; but coming from a Scotch-Irish stock on the side of his mother, he has developed a

quickness and sagacity which already have placed him in the front ranks of the business men of the State.

In early life he showed a disposition to make money; never venturesome beyond his depth, but never doubting his own judgment, he has, unaided, accumulated a fortune equalled by that of few men, if any, of his age in this community.

Though devoted to business and the accumulation of wealth, he has always found time to lend a helping hand to less fortunate fellows, and many a young man will soon cast his first Republican vote for the man who at some dark hour in the past extended to him much needed assistance, and that, too, when it was unsought and unexpected.

Politics has always had a strange power over a greater part of the people of this community. For thirty years men of judgment, good, honest citizens, have voted the Democratic ticket because it was "Democratic." But on two occasions marked inroads have been made into such ranks. One was in 1875, when the people of Lexington sent Mr. Stoll to the Legislature by the largest majority ever given any Republican. His course was marked with dignity and fairness to all, and was made conspicuous by the fact that at a critical moment he succeeded in holding enough of the few Republicans in the joint session to make a quorum and elect Mr. Beck to the Senate, when another day's delay seemed almost certain defeat, through combinations which Mr. Beck discovered were being worked against him. Knowing there was no chance to elect a man of his own party, Mr. Stoll was loyal to his friend and county man, who, to the time of his death, ever acknowledged his indebtedness and showed his appreciation at all proper times.

The people of Lexington again, by an unprecedented majority, called upon Mr. Stoll in 1896 to fill a vacancy in the extra session of the Legislature which was to convene to do what the regular session had so signally failed to do the previous winter.

On the day that the oath of office was administered to him, he was paid a rare compliment by being appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, charged with the preparation of the only important measures that were expected to be passed and that were passed at the session. Only three bills of any importance were passed. All three related to the State's finances, and each was calculated in its way to unravel an entanglement which seemed almost to threaten bankruptcy. These bills quickly passed the Republican House, but when they reached the Democratic Senate they were assailed from all quarters, and efforts almost without end were made to change them by amendment. But the three bills stand today upon the statute books exactly as they left his pen, without so much as the change of a letter—monuments both to his fairness and his business sagacity. And to the operation of these laws is due very much of the financial success of the administration of Governor Bradley.

We know Mr. Stoll well enough to know that he will accept as an honor the seat which is about to be tendered him by his people in the National House of Representatives; but the people may be sure that they will be equally honored. This district has always been proud of her Representative in Congress, and the country has ever listened to us as we have spoken through worthy lips.

In these days, when the former glory of our State has been dragged down so low in the dirt; when shame has taken the place of pride, and we hesitate when broad to acknowledge the place of our birth; when civil and political liberty have given place to the will of the political boss; when courts and juries lend their aid to the convictions of humble citizens, whether guilty or innocent, at \$5,000 per head; when deaf ears are turned by courts to the appeals of heart-broken wives, not for mercy, but for simple, time-honored, Anglo-Saxon justice; when bribery is at a premium and corruption in the legislative halls is so loudly applauded and so fully rewarded, the good people of the Ashland District may indeed reckon themselves so fortunate to have a man to represent them at Washington who will, in fact, not merely in name, represent them; a man whose sense of honor, as well as his business judgment, prompts him that debts must be paid by individual, as well as the nation, in dollars worth one hundred cents each; whose patriotism is of the kind that would tolerate no disgrace to the flag nor permit the nation to falter in the full performance of its duty to every man who has a right to her protection; a man who loves Kentucky and her people, and one who by his every word and act, by his daily walk and conversation, by his steadfast maintenance of the rights and liberties of the people, will do much, even in two short years, to restore us to the proud position we once held in the esteem of all good people.



DR. JOHN MASON WILLIAMS, EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John Mason Williams, Republican nominee for Congress in the Eighth District, is a native of Rockcastle county and is about 31 years of age. After studying in the schools of the State he took a course in one of the Louisville medical colleges and was graduated with high honors. He began the practice of his profession in Louisville and continued practicing there with marked success until the outbreak of the Spanish war, when he went as army surgeon to Cuba and afterwards to the Philippines. Since his return from the Philippines he has become interested in Rockcastle quarries that gave employment to hundreds of men. He is a young man of fine personal appearance and superior intelligence, and if elected, as he undoubtedly will be, will represent the Eighth District with credit to his constituents and honor to himself.

Dr. Williams believes in the principles and policies of the Republican party, while his conservatism and liberality concede the same rights and privileges to all; he believes that every citizen should protect the flag and that the flag should protect every citizen, and that the flag of his country is the most beautiful thing God's sun shines upon; he believes that all just government, all progressive government, has foundation in the intelligence, wisdom and patriotism of the people that find expression and potentiality through the ballot; he believes that the ballot belongs to the poor man as well as to the rich man, to the black man as well as to the white man, and that the sacredness of the franchise, the right of the ballot, is the question to be settled first of all.

HON. SAMUEL J. PUGH, NINTH DISTRICT.

Hon. Samuel J. Pugh, of Vanceburg, serving his third term in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, was born on a farm in Greenup County, Ky., January 28, 1850.

Judge Pugh acquired his education in the public and private schools of Kentucky, spending some time at Centre College, but leaving before graduation. He afterward took private instruction in French and German and became quite learned in those tongues.

He entered the law office of Judge George M. Thomas, ex-Congressman and ex-United States District Attorney, at the age of 19, developed a remarkable faculty of legal acquisition, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. About that time he married Miss Mary Araminta Thomas, only child of Judge Thomas, a young lady remarkable for graces of mind and heart as well as for loveliness of person. Four children are the fruits of this marriage—three lovely daughters and an accomplished son, Bruce—a manly youth of 16.

In 1872, soon after his admission to the bar, he was elected City Attorney, and, though since then he has aspired to many places of honor and trust, he has never yet known the sickening sensations of defeat. From the office of City Attorney he passed to the Commissioner of the Lewis Circuit Court.

In 1874 he offered himself for County Attorney, and though the two parties at that time were pretty evenly divided, he was triumphantly elected over his Democratic opponent. In that capacity he served for eight years; then, in 1886, he was elevated to the County Judgeship, serving four years.

In 1890 he was chosen by the people of Lewis county as their representative in the Constitutional Convention, administering a crushing defeat to his opponent, and, incidentally, crippling the Democracy to such a degree